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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



HE *Faction* that first set *Caleb D'Anvers* at Work, and continue to Trade with him for his *Defamation* and *Scandal*, do it in the same Opinion of him, as the *Turks* have of *Lunatics* and *Idiots*, that they are inspired, and the more Falseness and Fury come from them, the

stronger the Inspiration.

I need not say *Caleb's* *Craftsmanship* of the 19th Inst. is of this Kind; for all his Papers have been, and always will be so. It cannot be otherwise: If it was possible for him to deviate into Truth, Reason, Moderation, and Modesty, he would not, in a Month, have a Reader left among his present Admirers or Chaps; and therefore, as much as he may be an *Idiot* or a *Lunatick*, he will have Gunning enough to flatter those that subsist him, as Brutes care and fawn upon those that feed and fodder them.

THE strangest Part of their Folly, who take off his Libels is, that they suffer themselves to be amused and misled by Common-place Invektives and Scandal; exploded Thread-bare Complaints, which have, in all Times, been the Support of Disgust and Disaffection in this Kingdom; such as Want of Trade, and Want of Money, Taxes, and the like, which are Things that have a general Feeling with such as are sensible of nothing but what is immediately felt by them, the Number of which is not a few. *D'Anvers*, and the Writers of the *Faction*, never consider Times and Seasons, Events and Changes, knowing very well the Men they have to deal with are contented with any Thing that has Calumny and Sedition on the Top of it, and that they only skim the Surface for the Filth that swims upon it.

LET the Trade of the Nation be in what State it will, it must, with them, be always in that of Decay: Let our Bullion, our Gold or Silver, be ever so much increasing; if one of the Species does not flow in upon us in the same Proportion with the others, according to these Men, we have none at all of either of them. If Foreigners will not wear out their Cloaths faster, to buy up our Cloth and Stuffs, the Ministers, with these Men, are in Fault, for not making them do it, or permitting them to furnish themselves with their own Manufactures, after we have been so good as to make so many for that Purpose. Fine Reasoning this! but it is some of the best we have from them.

I had scarce laid by the 'Squire's excellent Journal, when I lit upon a Passage in a Pamphlet published just before the breaking out of the last Confederate War with France. It seems to be written by one who was then in the Opposition, a Cant Word for Sedition, in favour of France and the Pretender; and how that Opposition differs from the present, with respect, at least, to the Pretender, is too nice a Distinction for common Penetration. That Writer exclaims against a War, to prevent the uniting Spain and France in the House of Bourbon: 'Pray consider, quoth he, we have a Load of Taxes, such as this Nation never felt; we have no Trade at all, or less than has been known in the Memory of Man;' with abundance more of the like judicious, sober Reflections, to hinder King William's glorious Design of defending the Liberties of Europe, against the Invasions of Lewis XIV. but when the Justice of that Cause prevailed, and the Parliament came into the War, when the Taxes were still greater than all that the Writer says the Nation was then burdened with, and the Trade in the same Condition, when he represented it to be ruined and lost; then did both Trade and Money so abound and flourish, under the Auspices of Victory and Power, that the Glory of England exceeded all Glories, till *Craftsmen* crept, or rather thrust themselves into the Administration, and shifted that shining Scene, for one of Darkness and Horror; which extorted that just and pathetic Saying, from a pious Father of our Church; *Our Enemies will sell the rest with Pleasure.*

WHEN *D'Anvers* enters into the Particulars of the Causes of the Want of Money among the Peasantry, where it is not wont to abound, he is obliged to confess, it has been a Cry ever since he had Ears to hear. He begins his Bill of Parcels, with the great Drain of Cash out of the Country from gentle and simple, by the Land Tax, &c. without observing that the greatest Part of the Taxes is paid by Manufactures and Products of the Lands, and does not therefore carry all the Money to London. Dares he pretend, that the Receivers General every where, bring up half what they collect in *Spain*. 'Tis plain, he knows not how the Receipt comes in or goes out, but as the rest of the Rabble do, by Hear-say and vulgar Rumour. If the Money that's carried from the Country to London, is stopp'd and spent there by Landlords, that's a Misfortune, which I am sure wiser Heads than his is, cannot think of Ways to prevent, while *Englishmen* are so jealous of Liberty, and would not bear the Restraint of being confined to their Manors and Mansions: Who then is to be blamed for it, but those who make Use of their native Right to live where, and spend what they please, while the Law is on their Side? and how this can be remedied, without first curing those two contagious Distempers, *Luxury* and *Vanity*, or breaking in upon our free Constitution, is more than even his Quakery will pretend to.

PRASEGOD BAREBONE, a leading Member in *Oliver's* first Parliament, brought a Bill into the House for restraining Buildings, to prevent People's swarming to and nesting in London; which had so little Effect towards correcting that Enormity, that his Son, Dr. Barebone, built as many Houses there, as would make a good City; so difficult is it to bring Men's Judgment to submit to that of others, in Matters of Interest or Pleasure, wherein, tho' they may be wrong themselves, they will always think their own Way right. *D'Anvers* tells us he has been told, there is not Money enough in some Counties, to pay the Land Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound: Have these Counties no Corn, no Cattle, no Butter, no Cheese, no Cloth, no Linen, nor any other Manufactures; no Mines, no Firing to fetch a Penny in a London Market. I know a Town 100 Miles from that City, that does not pay 10000 l. a Year to the Four Shillings Land Tax, and sends thither 3 or 400,000 l. yearly in Manufactures, the current Year reckoned into it. What does *Caleb* think becomes of all the Money they make of their Cloth? Is it suck'd up in London, like hasty Rains in a hot Summer? Or does it spread again into the Country in several Channels, to manure and enrich it?

THE 'Squire does not insist upon it, that all the Country Cash is thus suck'd up: He owns a Part of it does return to the Place from whence it came, and is carried thither only to bribe the Electors in the Choice of Members of Parliament; who, according to this good Man, get chosen only to plunder and enslave their Country: His Words are, to bribe them out of their Liberties, and drain them still of more; which short Sentence contains nothing but a false, seditious Slander on the Government, on the Parliament, and the whole People of England, whom he stiles the Corrupters and the Corrupted, and Compliments them often in the same decent Manner, especially where he sets forth the State of the Nation, as a most deplorable Scene of Poverty and Misery. He is so ignorant, as to assert for one of the Causes of this Poverty, that the Country has nothing to balance this Immensity of Draughts upon them, besides Manufactures and Commodities. What would he have them have? Mines of Silver and Gold, which would not be of so much Advantage as those Commodities and Manufactures, which besides fetching Gold and Silver, subsist the Inhabitants by Labour. But to enter no farther into the Depths of this Argument. Did he never hear that there is, from the West of England, exported yearly as many Manufactures as will supply all the Draughts from thence in good *Moyadores* and *Johannes's*; and that from the North of England, is exported in Cloth and Woollen Stuffs, more than all his Immensity amounts to, which is returned in Money, or what is better than Money, in Goods, for the Use of our Manufacturers. For the North Trade brings nothing for Luxury, and that is consum'd in the Form we receive it, or at least so very little, it is not worth

naming. I say nothing of the London Exports, the Prime Cost of which in Manufactures, returning to the Manufacturers all over England, in Money, or Money's Worth. *Caleb* is so impious, as to accuse Providence for the Blessings of Plenty bestowed on our Nation, complaining that Meat and Bread are sunk to so low an Ebb in Price, that the Farmers cannot raise enough, by the Sale of them, to pay their Servants Wages, and maintain their Families: How then can they pay Rent and Taxes? But is Plenty one of the Curses we owe to the Administration? Is it not produced by prosperous Harvests, and the Price made up in the Quantity? Does it not enable us to supply our Neighbours with our Overflowsings, as the Ports of Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean, have lately witnessed by the Stores of Corn ship'd thither from England. The Truth is, the Farmers Want of Money is owing to the same Cause, as is the Citizen's and Journeyman's, not to Taxes, which encrease Trade, as is fully proved; in a Treatise published a few Months after the Revolution, but to Low Luxury, which has infested the Peasantry, as the *High* has the Gentry: The Farmers Wives and Daughters have their Silks and Sattins, instead of Sags and Serpes; their Hollands and Cambricks, instead of Home-spun Doulas and Canvas; their Plate, their Side Board, and Tea Table; and the Farmer has his Punch Bowl, with proper Equipage, which licks away his Ready Money, and too often leaves his Stock to the Landlord and Receiver General.

THE Treatise I just mentioned, shews;

FIRST, The Nature and Benefit of Taxes in this Kingdom, compared with the Impositions of foreign States.

SECONDLY, The Improvement of Trade by War.

THESE are Paradoxes with half-witted, wrong-headed Politicians; but are made clear by this Author's strong Arguments. He begins his Preface thus: It is worth Mr. *D'Anvers's* Attention, he being pretty much concerned in it. 'Upon the Receipt of the following Letter, concerning the Nature of Taxes, and levying of Money upon the Subject, I immediately resolved to commit it to the Press, as conceiving it might be instrumental towards the Removal of that Popular Argument, which the Jacobites and Malecontents of the Age are so industrious to instil into the Minds of the common Sort, viz. That frequent Taxes are an insupportable Grievance.' Mr. *D'Anvers* is desir'd to take Notice, that the Outcry against Taxes, in the very Beginning of King William's Reign, was made by Jacobites and Tories, before there were any Taxes at all, and with as much Reason as since, considering the Necessity of them, of paying Part for the Preservation of the Whole. A Consideration superior to all others, both Then and Now. The Prefacer proceeds:

THE Malecontents represent Taxes as an Oppression, the more successfully, by how much it is a received Opinion among the Populace; and such as either for want of Understanding, or not accustomed to serious Reflections, have not thoroughly considered this Affair: Whence 'tis come to pass, that this vulgar Error has obtain'd so general a Consent, that it needs not to be much inculcated. However *D'Anvers*, almost 50 Years afterwards, goes on inculcating it. This Preface was written so long ago, and yet *Caleb* palms this stale, trifling Stuff on his Customers, for Discoveries of his own. The Prefacer again.

THIS is the Disaffected Party to the present Government are sufficiently sensible of, and therefore not unactive in the Establishment of an *Untruth*, which has the Advantage of making a deep Impression upon such whose biass'd and prejudic'd Sentiments, render them fit Objects of their Design, which from the Beginning was to perplex, distress, and destroy the Government. Here we see that the Disaffected began their Opposition with *Untruths*; and I refer to Mr. *D'Anvers's* Works to explain how they have carried it on.

As to the absurd Infatuation, that whatever Calamities befall the Publick in Trade and in Wealth, the Ministers are accountable for them; 'tis as monstrous, as it would be to impute to them the Damage done by Tempest, Lightning, Inundation and Fire. They can no more command Trade than they can the Elements; and the People who are



chiefly concerned in it, are the only proper Judges of the Ways and Means to preserve and improve it; for which they have Representatives in Parliament, who are able and willing to take it into Consideration, when it comes regularly before them, and to remedy all the Evils within the Reach of human Wisdom and Foresight.

THE Scarcity of Silver, which he calls the Want of Money; high Wages for Labour, which he imputes wholly to that Scarcity, and not to any Alteration in the Labourer's way of Living and Expence. The Decay of Trade and Manufactures, whatever Truth there may be in it, are not as he represents them; nor are his factious Suggestions the Occasion of them; nor does he seem to have any Notion of the true Causes which produce such Effects, no more than of the Means of setting us immediately right in every thing, which, according to his Wisdom, is to raise Four hundred and Fifty Millions at once, and pay off the National Debt: And I will engage, that the Fund which can do that, shall also defray all the Publick Expence in Peace and War to the End of the World, which would be a fine Improvement of his Grand Catholicism.

Your's

ET CÆTERA.

L O N D O N.

This Day is Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to the Malt Tax Bill, and to two Naturalization Bills.

This Day a Man was taken in St. James's Park picking a Lady's Pocket of a Purse, with several other Things of Value, besides a considerable Quantity of Gold; he handed the Purse to a Woman, just as he found himself pursued, and another Person snatched it out of her Hand; the Mob followed hard after him, and got the Purse for the Lady, and carried the Fellow before a Justice in order to give an Account of himself, they suspecting him to be one of the Gang.

A very handsome Monument in Memory of Sir Henry Belafyse, late of Brancepeth Castle, in the County Palatine of Durham, and his two Ladies, and also of his Son's Lady Mrs. Belafyse, who died last Year in Childbed, was lately erected over the Place of their Interment in Westminster Abbey.

On Monday Night last a great Disturbance happened at Drury-Lane Play House, occasioned by a great Number of Footmen, who assembled themselves there in a riotous Manner, with great Outcries of burning the House and Audience together, unless they were immediately admitted into what they call their Gallery, and in order to strike a Terror, they begun to hew down the Door of the Passage which leads to the said Gallery; of which Colonel De Veil, (who was in the House) had immediate Notice, and thereupon came out where they were thus assembled, and notwithstanding they threatened to knock his Brains out, he read the Proclamation to them, admonished them to retire and desist from so unlawful an Undertaking; for that he came as a Friend, and not as a Foe, to warn them of their Danger. This Admonition, and seasonably reading the Proclamation, had its desired Effect, for they all went off in a few Minutes after the Proclamation was read.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor received the Compliments of the Judges, Serjeants at Law, King's Council, and divers other Persons of Distinction, at his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on Account of his being made Lord Chancellor.

The same Day a Man well dress'd, drop'd down dead in Bow-street, Covent Garden.

BANKRUPT.

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[Price Four-Pence]

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Upon an Examination of this, and several other Peculiarities in this Letter, the Author appears to be no other than some Jesuit or Popish Priest, in the Disguise of a Penitent, mourning the Death of King Charles, and in great Confusion and Despair about the Success of his Tears. Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness:— Wilt thou call this a fast to the Lord? Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

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[Price Four-Pence]

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. JOHN BALL of Honiton, Devonshire, on his late Pamphlet, entitled, Some Remarks on a new Way of Preaching, &c. By Henry Grove.

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